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THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—AU REVOIR.

Our hand in parting, strenuous friend!

Shake!

May good luck attend you and big game
continue to be your portion!We shall miss you. Words would be
vain, even if italicized, to tell you how
much we shall miss you.If you have not always won our ap-
probation; if you have, indeed, some-
times provoked our criticism and called
forth our censure, we have known, never-
theless, great and good friend, that you
really did not care a rap whether we ap-
proved or disapproved—whether we agreed
or disagreed. And this knowledge has
but led us to esteem you and respect
your independence all the more.If your impetuosity, under high tension,
now and then displeased us; if your going
off at a tangent occasionally roused our
righteous wrath, or moved us to regret-
ful tears, your courageous spirit invariably
challenged our admiration, your
honesty of purpose steadily gave us in-
creasing confidence in you and in your
undertakings; and your square deal prin-
ciples, day in and day out, appealed to
us through and through. Of this we are
very sure.Taking you all in all, we have ap-
proved you heartily. Having never known
you in the past, we do not intend to
know you now, but we do not mind letting
you know—whether you care to know it
or not—that, deliberately reviewing the
several administrations we have seen
come and go, and calmly summing up in
retrospect the things other Presidents
did, and left undone, we have reached
the firm conviction that you, strenuous
friend, have done more for the common
good of this glorious republic than any
of your predecessors—in our day.Honesty is more prevalent than it was
seven years ago.Fair-dealing is now the rule rather than
the exception.The business world thinks twice before
consummating its money-making trans-
actions.Wealth, unless honestly acquired, has
lost much of its potency.Man and his fellow-man are getting on
better together.Partisanship is crowded to the rear by
citizenship.The Rooseveltian road has come to be
a generally, if not exclusively, traversed
thoroughfare.And to you, strenuous friend, is the
credit largely due for this wholesome
readjustment and transformation in our
everyday affairs. You have made for bet-
ter things throughout this land of ours.Perhaps you do not appreciate it, but
your teachings have been an inspiration
to the press. The number of honest and
courageous and independent newspapers
is greater as the result of your precepts
and example. It has been easier to print
an honest newspaper in the last seven
years than it was before. It has become
more popular. Editorial sneers may fol-
low this expression, strenuous friend, but
it is so. That is the reason the fact is
chronicled here.Good wishes, again, and au revoir! We
are not full of faith that we shall see
you like again. But you are young yet.
Your good work is not finished by any
manner of means, and we do expect to
see, if not your like, you yourself many
times and oft in the not too distant
future.Meanwhile, in the tranquil days which
come upon us, we shall miss you—miss
you every hour.Then, God bless you, strenuous friend!
Peace and more big game be yours!As for the newspaper correspondents
and Mr. Roosevelt—they love him for the
copy he has made!

Ship Subsidy Again Defeated.

The defeat of the postal subsidy bill by
the narrow margin of three votes is an
indication of the growing strength of that
measure in the House, where it has
hitherto had small chance of passing.
Should the incoming administration make
a point of subsidy legislation, there is
little doubt that we shall embark on the
ship-subsidy policy.The bill just defeated contemplated a
considerable increase in the rates of pay
for ocean postage on American lines other
than those carrying mail to European
ports, with a view to developing the mer-
cantile marine in the South Atlantic and
Pacific oceans. It has been contended
that the rates of pay on some of these
lines was insufficient to reimburse the
steamship companies for the cost of
carrying the mails. If this is true, agood case is made for some increase in
compensation for carrying ocean mail.
But the opponents of the bill allege that
the increase granted in the bill is far
greater than is necessary for profitable
compensation.American capital now owns 130 vessels,
having a total tonnage of 1,123,958, all
under foreign flags, to say nothing of
the many foreign steamers operated by
Americans under charter. The tonnage
thus owned has nearly doubled in the
last eight years, a proof that American
capital is seeking investment in marine
transportation. The whole fleet of the
Standard Oil Company is operated under
foreign flags. Eighty-eight foreign steam-
ers are owned by the International Mer-
cantile Marine Company, the securities
of which are owned in this country to
the extent of 75 per cent. The totals
given above do not include single vessels
owned by individuals, so that the prob-
ability is that any available statistics, as
the New York Journal of Commerce says,
greatly underestimate the amount of
American interest in the sea. Repeal of
the restrictive features of our navigation
laws, admitting all American-owned ves-
sels to American register, would at once
give us an American mercantile marine
which it would require years of subsidies
and millions in treasure to build up.When a newspaper refers nowadays to
"Fighting Bob," it is necessary to look
a second time to determine whether it
means Evans or La Follette.

The New Administration.

Few Presidents have taken the oath of
office in whom the people have had so
perfect a confidence as is felt to-day in
Mr. Taft's ability and rectitude of inten-
tion. So widespread an expectation that
the incoming President will measure up
to the full requirements of his high re-
sponsibilities is unusual at the outset of
a new administration. The woods are
commonly full of doubters and critics and
shakers of heads, and on several oc-
casions the local atmosphere has been
openly hostile. This is, however, an era
of good feeling, at least so far as Mr.
Taft is concerned.Those who have stood by Mr. Roosevelt
these seven years have his word for it
that Mr. Taft will make the best sort of
a President, and Mr. Taft himself has
sworn fealty to the Roosevelt doctrine.
On the other hand, a considerable section
of the American people anticipate that
the bulk of the Rooseveltian policies will
be quietly but effectively consigned to
the wastebasket. Occupying a middle
ground between these two extremes of
prospection are a number of folk who
hope that the next administration will be
mildly Rooseveltian, preserving the gains
of the late unpleasantness, but tempera-
mentally suave and diplomatic and com-
forting to the pocket nerve.Now, somebody may be disappointed in
the course of events. Mr. Taft may not
be able to play all the roles assigned to
him to the complete satisfaction of all
his admirers. His administration has yet
to be developed in detail. It opens au-
spiciously, great with opportunity, invit-
ing to lofty ambition, but with some ele-
ments of uncertainty. Mr. Taft's hand-
ling of these uncertain elements will
probably furnish the supreme test of his
Executive capacity. There are doubtless
many politicians anxiously awaiting to
see just how much or how little belliger-
ence Mr. Taft will develop in the exer-
cise of Executive power and influence.
So far they have seen only the gloved
hand. Is there a mailed fist within?The relations between the Executive
and Congress and the degree of domi-
nance of the one or the other naturally
vary with the personality of the President
and the complexion and temper of the
legislature. Normally neither is master
of the other, and the healthy relation is
that of the constitutional check and bal-
ance. Yet even this relation implies a
certain amount of antagonism, of inde-
pendence of judgment, and possible dif-
ference of opinion. Mr. Taft enters office
with an evident hope that he may get
along amicably with the legislative
branch. He has rejected the advice of
those who would have him to squelch
Speaker Cannon, and in the matter of
the tariff he has merely indicated the
general lines on which he thought
revision should be made, giving the
Congressional leaders to under-
stand that his duty with respect to the
tariff bill would be performed by either
signing or vetoing it. Suppose, however,
that the tariff bill, when presented, ob-
viously falls short of that thorough re-
vision which the President-elect has
demanded in his public utterances. Will
he exert his official influence to persuade
Congress to a better performance? Will
he hold up patronage until recalcitrant
Senators and Members come around to
his way of thinking, as some of his pre-
decessors have done? Or will there be a
reluctant acquiescence in the Congressional
verdict, leaving the question of indorsing
it to the elections of 1910?Whatever the future may have in store
for us, we do well to remember that we
are all citizens of a common country,
and that, after noon to-day, Mr. Taft will
be servant of us all. That he will give
of his best to the public service we feel
assured. We wish him well, and so does
the mighty nation whose destinies he will
guide for the next four years.This is the fateful Fourth of March, in-
deed; though we have no doubt some
Congressmen will persist in believing it
entirely too good to be true.

Charles Warren Fairbanks.

No man will lay down his commission
of office to-day possessed of the respect
and unalloyed appreciation of the city of
Washington more abundantly than the
Vice President of the United States—
Charles Warren Fairbanks.It is not the province of the Vice
President to figure extensively in solving
political problems confronting the admin-
istration of which he is a part. The very
fact that he stands in direct line of suc-
cession to the Presidency, and may, in
the unfathomable and incalculable dis-
persions of Providence, be called on at
any moment to assume the Chief Magis-
tracy of the nation, renders his position
somewhat difficult, and imposes upon him,
in our American philosophy, the necessity
of representativeness and studied aloofness
from affairs of state as they concern
things other than the Presidency of the
Senate and its limited powers and duties.Whether this is altogether logical or not,
we venture no dogmatic assertion; we
know it has come to be considered the
correct attitude for the Vice President
to assume, and that Mr. Fairbanks has
persistently and consistently adhered to
it throughout his entire term now draw-
ing to a close.But Washington has come to know Mr.
Fairbanks for the man that he is, and
Washington's conception of him is a tes-
timonial rich with golden opinions and
warm appreciation. It knew him as Sen-
ator, active, virile, and earnest in cur-
rent affairs; it has known him as Vice
President, wrapped in the more august
dignity attaching to that high and hon-
orable office. And always and ever it
has known him to be a warm-hearted
gentleman, a conscientious and painstaking
public servant, and a patriot.It is splendidly significant of the real
nature of the man that Mr. Fairbanks
should be so popular with Senators. Re-
gardless of political creed or opinion, he
is genuinely, even affectionately, es-
teemed by individual members of the hon-
orable body over the deliberations of
which he has presided with such impar-
tiality and fairness for the past four
years. There probably is not one who
will take notice without the keenest
and sincerest regret of his passing to
other fields of activity and endeavor.If, however, Washington is to part
with Vice President Fairbanks for many,
many days to come, "the latrine," as
they say down South, "hangs on the
outside for such as he." May he not
forget us, and may he understand that
frequent visits to Washington will make
us very glad."Mr. Roosevelt lands Mr. Taft as a man
who 'avoids giving needless offense.'
T. R. can appreciate in others the qual-
ity he lacks, anyhow," says the Milwaukee
Sentinel. Our contemporary's conclusion
is grotesque. Mr. Roosevelt was lauding
Mr. Taft, not damning him with faint
praise.When Caesar put aside ambition, doubt-
less he thought he was doing a fine thing.
And he was. After all, however, what
was that compared with Dr. Crum's
thrilling aside of the self-same thing?"Charles Dickens' centenary will be
celebrated in 1912," says the Birmingham
Age-Herald. And to think we shall have
on hand another Presidential campaign
that year."Still, the Cooper jury may accidentally
find a just verdict," says the Albany
Journal. Which would prove, we sup-
pose, that accidents also happen some-
times in the worst regulated affairs."Politics should be tolerated only to
the extent the public is not injured,"
says the Chattanooga Times. Whatever
on earth that means."Why does inauguration day come in
Lent?" inquires some one in the New
York Mail. Why, indeed? Lent was
invented before inauguration day."Citizen Roosevelt" is the most popular
editorial headline nowadays. And the
matter beneath it is, as a very general
rule, exceedingly appreciative and cordial.There will be no juggling of Georgia's
prohibition law," says the Savannah
News, anent a forthcoming session of
the legislature. Neither a juggling nor a
juggling, if we understand the incoming
governor aright.Brethren of the Infinite Splitters'
Union, give the hailing sign to Senator
Augustus Octavius Bacon, who qualifies
with "no even negatively sanction."Those seven solemn Senators who said
Mr. Roosevelt should not have permitted
that T. C. I. deal may be right. Fortu-
nately, however, their saving grace of
humor restrained them from ordering him
not to do it again.There is only one Yale man in the Cab-
inet—Mr. MacVeagh—and no Ohioan at all.
Evidently, Mr. Taft proposes to treat
thing of a President of perpetual sur-
prises himself.Here's a health to the Peerless, too, if
he is not right on the spot to acknowledge
it! After all, Mr. Taft will be as much
his President as anybody else's.A contemporary prophesies that "women
will be wearing hats like doughnuts next
winter." Ah, yes; mayhap! And the men
will have to peel things off their rolls to
pay for them, moreover.Mr. Roosevelt to make his exit through
a trap-door in the speaker's stand im-
mediately after the delivery of the inaugu-
ral address? All right! It is a good bet
he pulls it off in great shape, if it is up to
him to do it."Young Beach Hargis appears to have
no good qualities," says the Buffalo News.
Thoroughly N. G., as it were.A Chicago policeman has retired after
earning \$150,000. What sort of salaries do
they pay out there? Inquires the Balti-
more News. Probably that has nothing to
do with it.Enter Cheerful Knockout Poultry Bike-
low, who says: "But what's the use?
You would probably skip it—and the cost
of white paper must be taken into con-
sideration."George Bernard Shaw says he does not
like "Dixie." And yet, "Dixie" never fed
George on 'possum.Be all my faults forgotten and for-
given," pleads Alfred Austin, in the In-
dependent. All right, Alfred; come in out
of the rain. This is the joyous season
with us.

Good Word for the Record.

From the New York Journal.

Mr. Taft's suggestion at the Carnegie
Hall meeting for negro uplift, that per-
haps his hearers read the Congressional
Record, provoked the risibles of the au-
dience. Nevertheless, the compendium
of legislative proceedings to which he re-
ferred could be read with profit by many
men who rarely or never see it. But
profess to take an intelligent interest in
public affairs. The inveteracies of the Rec-
ord, such as the post-delivery embellish-
ment of speeches and the publication of
undelivered speeches under the leave to
print, are negligible in comparison with
its veracity. Taken as a whole, it fur-
nishes a quantity of useful information
indispensable to an adequate knowledge
of the workings of our government.

When They Revolt.

From the Ohio State Journal.

It must be admitted, however, that
many of those who deeply deplore the
Big Stick policy will be out in a couple
of months fomenting a revolution against
the empire.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

OUR PRESIDENT.

On March 4
Let the cannon roar
And bands their music wait.
Exhibit joy
Without alloy
And whoop it up for Taft.On March 4
Let rockets soar
And as each fiery shaft
Doth skyward go
Get busy, ho,
And whoop it up for Taft.

Inauguration Pointers.

Watch your ambassadorship.
Don't step on the new Congressman.
Don't tell us that the Capitol looks
squalid.That building behind a lumber pile is
the United States Treasury.
In ordinary conversation don't mention
anything less than a million dollars.
Don't kick about the distance of the
Union Station from the city.
The back of Washington took at the
cherry tree is still in commission.We have pay-as-you-enter cars on Four-
teenth street.

More Deformation.

"Washington, you know, chopped down
the cherry tree.""But who chopped down the plum
tree?" demanded the man who had come
on to accept something lucrative. "Ev-
erything in Washington is under civil
service."

March 4.

Relax and wax exceedingly gay.
Enjoy your fun;
This is a real holiday
In Washington.

The Usual Joke.

"Great day, eh?"
"Fine. What shall we do to celebrate?"
"I think we'd better have an inaugural
ball."

A Schemer.

"My friend, why do you spend inaugu-
ration day hanging about the Union Sta-
tion?"
"I thought this ten-acre lot was the offi-
cial limits. I want to get hit in the eye by
a golf ball."

Distance.

"Washington is a city of magnificent
distance."
"You bet," said the man who was look-
ing for an office. "I have already come
down from a Cabinet position to a janitor-
ship."

MYSTERIOUS HEREDITY.

The Deeper Aspects of Nature Now

Opening to Biologists.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"I confess," said Dr. Haldane, in an ad-
dress to the British Association for the
Advancement of Science, "that as a physi-
ologist I am struck with amazement at
the manner in which heredity is often
discussed by contemporary writers who
endeavor to treat the subject from a
mechanistic standpoint. Sometimes, in-
deed, the germ cell is acknowledged to be
a complicated structure, but at other
times it is treated as a 'plasma,' divided
or added to, as if for all the world it were
so much treacle! I have tried to place
clearly before you the assumptions in
connection with heredity which to my
mind make the physico-chemical theory of
life untenable, in connection with the ten-
aciousness of heredity, in connection with
the ordinary physiological phenomena where
it has proved so disappointing."The conception which is to take its
place is simply the conception of the living
organism, which stands, or ought to
stand, in the same relation to biology as
the conceptions of matter and energy to
physics or of the atom to chemistry. A
living organism is distinguished by the
fact that in it what we recognize as spe-
cific structure is inseparably associated
with what we recognize as specific ac-
tivity. Its activity expresses itself in the
development and maintenance of its
structure. The unity of the organism is
the expression of this activity. Its identity
as an organism is not physical identity, since
from the physical standpoint the material
and energy passing through it may be
rapidly changing. In recognizing it as an
organism we are applying an ele-
mentary conception which goes deeper
than the conceptions of matter and en-
ergy, since the apparent matter and en-
ergy contained in or passing through it
reacting with the organism are treated
as only the sensuous expression of its ex-
istence.Even the environment is regarded as in
organic relation with the organism and
not as a mere physico-chemical environ-
ment. It follows that for biology we
must clearly and boldly claim a higher
place than the purely physical sciences
can claim in the hierarchy of the sciences.
Higher because it is dealing with a
deeper aspect of reality. It must also
be the aim of biology gradually to pene-
trate behind the sensuous veil of matter
and energy which at present seems to
permeate the organic world at all points.

Politics as a Study.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

It is indeed encouraging to good Amer-
icans to note the increasing interest
among the rising generation in this busi-
ness of government, to observe that
topics are eagerly discussed which for-
merly were tabooed as having nothing to
do with the rule of three, or Greek roots,
or an algebraic equation. The awaken-
ing interest in the subject means that its
importance is coming to be appreciated
generally by the teacher and the taught,
and by the country, that needs patriots
not selfish partisans, to serve her.

THE FLEET.

This is the song of the thousand men, who are
multiplied by twelve.Sorted and sifted, tested, tried, and muscled
to dig and drive.They come from the hum of city and shop, they
come from the farm and field.And they plow the acres of ocean now, but tell
me what is their yield?This is the song of the sixteen ships to buffet
the battle and give.And in every one we have thrown away a Harvard
or a Yale.And we crown men, known on land and wave
far and near to die, but still.Still firm on the rolls of the world's great souls
are the men who have died to kill.

—Edmund Vance Cooke, in the Independent.

This is the song of our folly, that we cry out
a glad acclaim.At these slaughtering ships in the shadows of which
we should have our heads in shame.That we clap applause, that we cry hurrahs, that
we vent our untimely breath.For we are the men who have sent this flesh in
the markets of mankind death!This is the song of our sinning (for the fault is not
thine, but ours).That we chain these slaves to our gallies, as
we should have our heads in shame.And we crown men, known on land and wave
far and near to die, but still.Still firm on the rolls of the world's great souls
are the men who have died to kill.

—Edmund Vance Cooke, in the Independent.

WASHINGTON CHAT.

By THE SPECTATOR.

Among the distinguished Americans
from out of town who are here for the
inauguration is Mr. St. John Gasey, mis-
sionary general at Dresden since 1891. Mr.
Gasey belongs to that group of clever
Irishmen of which Bourke Cockran is a
conspicuous member, who, born and edu-
cated in the old country, have achieved
success in politics and amassed large
fortunes on this side of the water. He
is a native of Limerick, an alumnus of
both Clongowes Wood College and the
Royal University of Ireland, and had hard-
ly reached his majority when he came to
New York, where he was admitted to the
bar, and where he practiced his profes-
sion most successfully until President
Roosevelt gave him the Dresden bishopric.The post is semi-diplomatic, since this
country is not represented by a Minister
in Saxony, the American Ambassador be-
ing accredited to the imperial government,
which includes all the states of the Ger-
man confederation. The general is
therefore, received at court and an-
ticipated to present his countrymen there.
This duty is no sinecure, as there are
several thousand pilgrims from the United
States to Dresden every year, and a resi-
dent colony of nearly 2,000 many of
whom, both residents and travelers, are
ambitious to courtesy before the descend-
ant of the Wettins, who now occupies
the Saxon throne. Prince Frederick Au-
gust, whose domestic affairs and the es-
capades of his now divorced wife fur-
nished gossip for the world a few years
back, is the present representative of that
dynasty, which is one of the oldest in
Europe, and had already won recognition
and renown before the Hohenzollerns ap-
peared in German history.Mr. Gasey is charmed with Dresden,
which is one of the most delightful capi-
tals in Europe for a residence. Its mu-
nicipal government, like that of all Ger-
man cities, could hardly be improved
upon. The parks and streets are kept
scrupulously clean, and Mr. Gasey says
that coming from its immaturity to the
unity and neglected streets of an
American city is the most disheartening
experience he has in returning home.The Royal Opera is, too, a great attrac-
tion to music-lovers, and many such
make the journey to Dresden every year
for the sole purpose of enjoying the mu-
sical feast to be had there under the
most favorable conditions, and at a price
within the means of every one. It is
small wonder to those familiar with the
city government of Saxony that the opera,
and the excellent operas and theaters,
that Andrew D. White, our one time
Minister to Germany, says in his recollec-
tions that he would like to transplant
to America the musical culture of the
northern cities of Europe, the theaters
of Germany, and the administration of
criminal justice of England.When Mr. Gasey was appointed to
Dresden he already knew his Europe
well, for he had visited there every year
since he first came to America, where his
wealth and his business and social con-
nections gave him an enviable prestige.
A few years ago President Loubet con-
ferred upon him the cross of the Legion
of Honor for his work in connection
with the erection of the Rochambeau
statue in Paris, and his general support of
French interests in the American press.
He has also been decorated with the
order of King Leopold II for his defense
of the Belgian administration of the
Congo Free State. Mr. Gasey is in es-
pecial favor at the Vatican, and formed
many pleasant associates with its au-
thorities and in government circles the
past seasons he lived in Rome. He is a
prolific writer, and the author of many
papers on national and international
questions for the magazines and reviews.Some fourteen years ago Mr. Gasey
married Fannie Henderson, who is one
of the leading suffragettes of the day.
She was president of the National Coun-
cil of Women of the United States, in
1898-1899 American delegate to the Inter-
national Congress of Women, which met
in London in 1899, and she has written
constantly and convincingly on the ad-
vancement and higher education of wom-
en and on the improvement of their legal
position. The Gaseys live in New York
city, in Riverside Drive, is a cosmopol-
itan center, as Mr. and Mrs. Gasey
seek out and entertain all the foreigners
of distinction who visit this country.The presence in town of Nellie Grant,
who, with her father, Jesse Grant, the
youngest son of the general, is visiting
her aunt, Mrs. Casey, recalls the first
Nellie Grant, now Mrs. Sartoris, who
was a young girl when her father was
inaugurated. This second Nellie Grant
is not unlike the one for whom she was
named, who, while she was far from
being a beauty, was yet an attractive
child, with smooth, clear skin, fine in-
telligent eyes, and a wealth of light brown
hair, which, according to the fashion of
the day, she wore crimped and hanging
down her back. She was of bright and
gay spirit. Gen. Grant's only daughter,
and it is doubtful if any one ever had a
happier girlhood, for Nellie Grant was
not only the spoiled darling of her par-
ents, but all of society made a pet of
her, and she was hardly more than a
child when she made her debut. Mrs.
Grant was much criticized for bringing
her out so early, and one of the writers
of the day, in connection upon the con-
spicuous place the child held, wrote:
"On the whole, it is a sad sight to see
a President's daughter, an only daughter,
at an age when any thoughtful mother
would shield her from the altitudes of
pleasure, and shut her away in safety to
study and grow to harmonious and beau-
tiful womanhood, suddenly launched into
the wild tide of frivolous pleasure. Thus,
while the lauded daughter of Senators and
Cabinet ministers, far from Washington,
under the faithful teachers, were learning
truly how to live, and acquiring the dis-
cipline and accomplishments which would
fit her to adorn that high estate."
Ellen Grant, a gentle girl of seventeen,
with mind and manners unfed and un-
formed, suddenly "came out" a full-fledged
young woman of fashion, spoken of al-
most exclusively as the driver of a pha-
eton, and the leader of the all-night
"german."For the first time in several years Gen.
O. O. Howard is at the Capital, whither
he comes to command the veteran escort
to the President in the inaugural parade.
He was only thirty-five when he was
brevetted for gallant and meritorious
services at the battle of Ezra Church,
that was in 1865 and he is now within
one year of his eightieth birthday, and
still a gallant figure, erect and military,
his empty sleeve bearing pathetic testi-
mony to his service for his country.
Since his retirement from the army, Gen.
Howard has devoted his time to lecturing
and to literary work, and his books have
made him almost as well known as his
military service, especially the "Life of
Joseph of the Naz Percees" and his own
autobiography.Annoying Business.
From the New York Times.
While the New York Central line of
\$100,000 for rebating to the sugar trust
stands, the sugar trust itself must pay
\$150,000 for cheating in weight in paying
duties. This "annoying of honest business
men" is getting very bad.